REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED RECOVERY OF URANIUM WORTH ABOUT FIFTY LAKH RUPEES FROM A SMUGGLER AT BARAUNI (BIHAR)

श्री प्यारेलाल खंडेलवाल (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया, एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। यूरेनियम की चोरी इस देश में कई जगह होती रही है। बिहार के छोटा नागपुर इलाके से भी यूरेनियम की चोरी के समाचार छपते रहे हैं। यूरेनियम एक बहुत महत्वपर्ण खनिज है और यह चोरी छिपे पडोस के देशों में जाता रहा है। बीच में यह समाचार भी छपा था कि यूरेनियम चोरी कर के चीन भेजा जाता है और यह खुशी की बात है कि कुछ दिन पहले बरौनी में 50 लाख रुपये का यूरेनियम किसी चोर के यहां पकडा गया और जिसके पास यह यूरेनियम पकड़ा गया उसको गिरफ्तार भी कर लिया गया। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि देश में जहां जहां यूरेनियम मिलता है वहां पर कड़ी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। यूरेनियम हमारे देश के विकास के लिये बहुत महत्वपर्ण चीज है और उसकी चोरी बहुत चिन्ता की बात है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि देश के उन हिस्सों में जहां जहा पर यूरेनियम पाया जाता है या मिलने की संभावना है ऐसी जगहों पर इसकी कडी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

THE STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1985

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We now take up the State Financial Corporations Bill. Two hours have been allotted for this Bill and I would request the Members to confine to the time allotted to each party because we have to finish it in two hours and then we have to take up discussion on the price rise in the evening under rule 176.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Madam, I rise to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members are aware, the State Financial Corporations (SFCs) are governed by the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. The SFCs have been conceived and function as Regional Development Banks. The network of SFCs in the country covers all the States and Union territories. The SFCs function under the administrative control of the respective State Governments while the Industrial Development Bank of India provides the major share of resources and exercises due fiscal controls. The SFCs constitute an important link in the network of industrial financing institutions in the country and have contributed significantly to the growth of small and medium industries. The efforts of SFCs towards nurturing the development of small and medium scale industrial units are a part of the broad strategy towards dispersal of economic prosperity, greater employment generation and balanced regional development.

In the light of the experience gained since the SFCs became operative, it has become necessary to effect certain amendments to the statute so as to remove certain restrictions which were necessary in the beginning while the SFCs were in their infant stages and which have little relevance now. While keeping the basic character of SFCs as Regional Developmental Agencies catering mainly to the needs of small and medium scale industrial units we are now proposing, through these amendments, to remove the restrictive provisions in the Act so as to provide operational flexibility to the SFCs for more effective functioning. The amendments also seek to enable the SFCs to raise the maximum amount of resources consistent with normal financial prudence in order to

help the SFCs to cope with the increasing demands on the resources at their disposal.

The underlying objectives and reasons for bringing this legislation before this august House have been set out in the statement of objects and Reasons appended to the Bill. It is, at once, evident from the statement of Objects and Reasons that the Bill before you is a progressive piece of legislation aimed at accelerating the developmental activities of the State Financial Corporations. It will be readily agreed that there is a strong case for strengthening the capital base of the SFCs especially as some of the SFCs have reached the maximum prescribed limit under the present Act. The SFCs should olso be in a position to mobilise adequate resources in order to assist a larger number of industrial units. Quite a few of the amendments proposed in the Bill are aimed at enabling the SFCs to have adequate resources at their disposal for meeting the requirements of the industry.

The definition of an industrial concern which may be assisted by an SFC is being expanded. Transport of goods and passengers by ropeway or lift would be included in the definition so that these modes of transport which are mainly prevalent in the hill regions can receive assistance from the SFCs. The definition would also include development of mining, provision of weigh-bridge facilities. development of industrial areas as also research and development activities relating to the specified industrial concerns. The SFCs would also be enabled to undertake techno-economic surveys.

The enhancement of the lending limits of SFCs is a long awaited and welcome step, considering that the existing financing limits have lost their relevance in the face of all-round cost escalations. At present, an SFC can extend assistance only to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs to a partnership firm and Rs. 30 lakhs to companies and cooperative societies. These limits are being doubled to Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs respectively with an enabling proviso that the Industrial Development Bank of India could increase these limits upto four times, in either case. The SFCs under the present statute cannot assist an industrial concern with aggregate of paid-up share capital and reserves in excess of Rs. 1 crore. This limit restricts the scope of financing of industrial concerns by the SFCs. We are, therefore, proposing to enhance the limit to Rs. 3 crores, or such higher limit upto Rs. 30 crores as the Central Government may by notification specify.

These amendments together with the amendments enabling the SFCs to acquire any instrument relating to loans and advances by any notified financial institution would enable the SFCs to join in the Participation Certificate Scheme now operated by the all- India financial institutions. This scheme, being a single window sanction and disbursement mechanism, would help in reducing delays in sanctions and disbursements and eliminate avoidable documentation work.

In the past, we have been receiving complaints about the security-oriented approach of the financing institutions. I am glad to convey to the hon. House that we are proposing certain amendments which would make a beginning towards shifting the approach of the SFCs from being security-oriented to one of being project-oriented. It is, in my opinion, a bold and innovative step that would allow the SFCs to grant loans which may not be fully secured if the exigencies of timely assistance warrant the grant of such assistance. By this, the SFCs would be able to provide bridge loans which may help in preventing project slippages. I must hasten to add that the SFCs would be expected to exercise due caution while advancing such unguaranteed loans.

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

Any developmental financial institution would have to necessarily recycle its funds through timely recovery of its dues. Unless the recovery of advances is effective, the SFCs would not be in a position to assist a large number of needy industrial units. Besides, the viability of the SFCs might itself get threatened if recovery performance is not satisfactory. We are availing of this opportunity to provide more teeth to the SFCs to recover their dues from errant borrowing concerns who may default in payment of their dues to the SFCs. With this objective in view, we are proposing a procedure for recovery of dues of the SFCs as arrears of land revenue.

On the whole, the proposed amendments are necessary to make the SFCs effective instruments of regional development. I earnestly hope that these proposals, wholesome as they are, would receive the support of all sections of this House.

With these remarks, I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

The question was proposed

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Nirmal Chatterjee. You have got 7 minutes; so confine yourself within that.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Seven minutes only!

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a Member of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: But this seven minutes limit was not decided there.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, if only two hours are allotted for a Bill, I must explain to the Members that each Member gets one minute according to the strengh of the party. Your party happens to have 7 members or is it 8? So you get 7 minutes. I am sorry, when it is four hours, it is one minute; when it is two hours, it is half a minute. So you get seven minutes.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: So, Madam, he is exploiting his party members by appropriating all the time.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): When two hours were allotted, it was not mentioned that out of 2 hours you cannot take one hour.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for me to see.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Madma Deputy Chairman, indeed as the Finance Minister has said, these is a strong case for this amendment. In fact, this is one of the areas where the public sector is eminently successful in terms of growth rate either in sanctions or in disbursements. It quite often has grown at the rate of some 30 or 40 per cent. Perhaps this exemplifies also the philosophy of economic growth in the country.

This is a public sector organization established in order to help the private setcor and therefore the success. Now I will just indicate how much the private sector gains. From one Finance Corporation, that is, U.P., out of loans granted amounting to Rs. 93.51 crores, the private sector netted Rs. 92 crores. There is a provision to help the joint sector also. The joint sector got only Rs. 49.0 lakhs. There is a provision which has been enlarged here to provide loans to cooperatives also, and that is only Rs. 3.04 lakhs. Now there is a strong case, perhaps, to air the private sector in this manner. Truly, as we know, we utilize these occasions to review the activities of the State Finance Corporations also. I will not go into that except making this statement that because it comes into contact with the private sector, therefore, there are problems of corruption, there are problems of fraud in the Finance Corporations. But I

will not go into details for lack of time.

There is another strong point in the operations of the Finance Corporations. I don't know how the Finance Minister did not mention that. In fact, the aid to the small-scale sector over the years has increased from 63.1 per cent to 69.5 per cent. This indeed is creditable, but what worries me is something else. The expansion that is proposed, I am sure, is a matter of arithmetic-and the Finance Minister will corroborate it—and it is about a hundred times. The share capital would be increased by ten times and on the basis of that share capital another ten times of deposits can be mobilized. So, the total resources will be increased by a hundred times. This additional resource will flow to the private sector and the Finance Minister has not mentioned this fact which is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that the business of these Finance Corporations is to aid the small-scale and the smaller of the modium-scale sectors. This is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The Finance Minister has, however, provided that out of this hundred times of enlargement, beneficiaries would include companies having assets of Rs. 30 crores also Incidentally, one should remind the House that only in the course of the last session, the MRTP Act has been modified by taking away the Rs. 30-crores companies from the jurisdiction of the MRTP Act. Now, because of these Rs. 30 crores, what companies also would come under the smaller of the medium sector? That really worries me.

But what worries me much more is this. The Finance Minister, during the Question Hour, while discussing about the salaries of the bank officers, did not refer to the cost escalation in the context of their demand. He referred to resource constraint. And there is a resource constraint in the economy. From out of the total resources in the economy, a hundred times more would be provided henceforth to the private sector, which means, number one, so much less would be available, judging by the records to the public sector. And there is something which is much more fundamental than this. It is not only the public sector. When we talk about any Plan, we do not mention the public sector only .When we talk about the Plan, when we list out the target of ouputs, we take into account the output of the private sector. When we talk about the size of the Plan, we do not talk only of that Rs. 1.80,000 crores but also Rs. 1,70,000 crores in the private sector. This sum is the total size of the Plan. We want that most of the economy would be governed by certain priorities, by certain listed objectives and not in terms of trends in the market.

Unfortunately, when we provide for expansion of the Financial Corporations, the entire working of the State Financial Corporations is entirely unrelated to the listed objective of output growth of the economy. And there is no provision, while we are expanding it by a hundred times, to associate any planning mechanism built in the working of the Financial Corporations.

Where would this aid go? It is not only employment, employment related to certain objectives. Should it go to Marutis? Should it go to televisions? Should it go to produce goods which are needed by 80 per cent of the population? Or should it cater to such industries which cater to the top 10 per cen or the top 1 per cent of the population? The whole approach, perhaps, is strongly based not only on the success of the past but also on the recent approach of privatisation of the economy.

The public sector funds have been withdrawn in this manner. The Plan priorities are lost in this manner, and the success of the private sector is all that is aimed at, unless the Finance Minister comes forward with

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an amendment that all these Corporations would henceforth be guided, before granting loans, sanctioning loans, disbursing loans, by the State Planning Boards of the different States. To the extent it is not done, you are singing the funeral song of the plan. Thank you, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I wish everybody will follow suit. Mr. Gurupadaswamy, Mr. Upendra and Mr. Virendra Verma will speak for ten minutes.

Mr. Chimanbhai Mehta.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA (Gujarat): Madam Deputy Chairperson, I welcome this Bill, because it will help the development at the regional level and also it will take care of small scale industries as well as the midde scale industries. I find from the Bill that some positive amendments have been moved to the Act which came into force in 1951. Several decades have passed by since the Act was passed. We have gained rich experience of so many years. I think the Finance Minister has incorporated some of the valuable lessons that have been drawn.

The limit of loan has been raised. The resource mobilisation capacity has also been raised for getting money from the Financial Corporations through debentures, bonds and deposits; and the authorised capital of the State Financial Corporations has been raised to five times the present level. It can go to hundred crores of rupees with the approval of the concerned State Government. These are very good features. It will help our industrial development at the regional level. When this Act came into force in 1951, the banks were not nationalised. But today the banks are nationalised. Therefore, we have to compare and see as to what are the new advantages that we are going to derive from these amendments and the suggestions that have been made. Before I come to that, Madam Deputy Chairperson, I would like to ask: whether all the Financial Corporations would be working efficiently by these good amendments with a purpose and devotion?

I have been always telling in this House and once again I would like to repeat the same point. When the Financial Corporations were started in the 18 industrialised States, at least in Gujarat I could see that the Chairman was always a non-official member. I feel that has also helped the Gujarat State Financial Corporation to develop. Nowadays, I find that there is a tendency that the non-official members are being replaced and substituted by officials. In the banks also most of the Chairmen of Custodians or Managing Directors or whatever the name is given from time to time they are also mostly officials from I.A.S. or other cadre. But the industrial development requires a very good response from the financial institutions to the entrepreneurs particularly small and middle entrepreneurs, because they have no access or very little access to the bureaucrats. Precisely we want to help the small people. When we have a Managing Director from I.A.S. cadre, why don't you appoint a Chaiman who is a non-official who can talk to the masses, small and middle people? I think he will be easily accessible. I know that our Ministers are easily accessible compared to the high bureaucrats. I am not criticising the bureaucracy, because they are trained that way. They have to work that way. They cannot be frank with everybody. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to consider this aspect, because this is not laid down in the Financial Corporations Act. I have not moved any amendment, knowing fully well that such amendments are not going to be carried out, because this thinking has not taken a shape on a wider level. Unfortunately, even the politicians think that the Chairman would be appointed by

the rulling party. Among politicians we have a suspicion. That non-official is going to be from a particular party. Therefore, the whole thinking is vitiated and ultimately it is the middle businessman or industrialist or a small industrialist who is losing because he would have excess to this non-official.

So, please consider this aspect and there are thousands of honest non-official people in all parties. I do not say: appoint a Chairman from a particular party. There are so many non-officials who are outside political parties and we must mobilise their capacities for this industrial development. Some of them are very constructive people also and only they can check the frauds that are going on in so many financial institutions. There will be a tendency that the officer may protect the officer. So, let there be another kind of blood also, another kind of personnel also who cannot be influenced by each other.

Why so many frauds are coming out in the banks now-a-days? There were defaults. I do not say there were no defaults and they have just come up but there is no counter check. Therefore, I would say that even to remove or check corruption—remove is a bigger word in this case but if you want to check this corruption properly, then also, introduce this kind of system where some of the members are non-officials. I know Board members are non-officials but what is the function of these Board members. I have seen these Board members functions. They are given agenda notes because they do not have deep study because they are not involved in day-to-day functions. So, just by having agenda items, notes and papers, one cannot shape the policy. So, please take these things into consideration and consider this aspect also.

Now about other points, these loans are also sometimes given to manupulate a favour for a particular industry and then there is a developed industry and if some one wants to enter, naturally, he would be a competitor. Therefore, to protect established industry, loans are not given. Such cases have also been found in several places. Now, once the licence is given or once the State Government considers that a particular industry can develop, on that a Financial Corporation need not have any other supervision and use a veto that particular industry could not be developed, therefore, no loan should be granted. This is another phenomenon and that should also be taken into consideration. Third point, there are so many people today who are not in a position to give guarantee. They would require loan. I know gradually this guarantee clause is also being relaxed but still it is a stumbling block. Therefore, can we work out as it is done in other countries that there are agencies who give guarantee for those people who take loan or credit? If we can develop these kinds of agencies, then small and medium people who do not have much access or more resources and other kind of influences, they can avail of such credit they being guarantee agencies and that also should be worked out.

Sir, I have said these few words and I once again welcome the Bill. This Bill is a very progressive Bill and a valuable Bill and it should be endorsed by this House and passed. Thank you.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Madam Deputy Chairman, without taking much of the time of the House I would like to make a few remarks on this Bill. The Bill was originally passed in the year 1951. So, it has got a career of more than 30 years. Now my honourable friend the Finance Minister has brought nearly 30 amendments to this Bill, quite a large number of amendments, if I may say so. While the approach of the Finance Minister is good. I would still say that the amendments that he has brought are quite large, cover quite a big canvas. It would

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have been better if this Bill had been referred to a Select Committee. I do not like the tendency that is prevalent now, of late, to take even big Bills straightway to Parliament instead of referring such Bills to Select Committees. This Act has been there for long and the working of these financial institutions has been under observation by the States, by the Centre, by many of us. I think it would have been better if this had been referred to a Select Committee. Having said that, I would generally endorse the approach of the Finance Minister with regard to the various amendments. The existing structure of these institutions has been there for long, there is no change in the structure. I wish he had sad something about the adequacy of the structure. If he has been satisfied with the present structure, I have nothing to say. But I think it requires a review, the structure of these institutions; the adequacy or otherwise of it has to be considered. My predecessor has said one thing which I also would like to say as a preliminary remark. While manning these institutions there has been an increasing tendency on the part of the State Governments to post the IAS people, the bureaucrats, the top bureaucrats, as chairmen and managing directors, with a few exceptions here and there. Madam, for many of the evils in this country the IAS people are largely responsible. I am making this statement with a sense of responsibility, with a certain amount of experience that I have had in the Government in the past. I think there is too much of importance given to the IAS cadre in this country. The kind of people we are getting in the IAS are known to us. The less said, the better. I had the experience of working even with the ICS people in the past in the Government. I used to tell those ICS people, let alone the IAS, "You lack common sense; you have got everything but common sense.". The same thing can be said about the IAS people too. The financing institutions like this require professional men, not general administrators, or experienced public men who have got development in their hearts. I do not like this trend of posting the IAS people as Managing Directors or as Chairmen of these institutions and this should be deprecated as far as possible. Of course, there are a few exceptions and there are really eminent men among them. Yes, and let them be posted. So, my point is that we should, as a rule, post public men who have got experience in this kind of work or professional people, technocrats, who are well-versed in these operations and this should not be thrown open to the bureaucrats and that should be done only as an exception.

Secondly, Madam, I welcome the shift in the approach for giving loans in future. Till now, Madam, the financing institutions, were very much security-minded and they did not carry us forward. There is a shift now, a desirable shift, in this. The Finance Minister has rightly brought in the project approach and I feel that the project should be the basis for giving loans, not the security of the person. We should look into the project and judge whether the project is viable or not. If the project is viable, if the project is feasible, and if the project is good, then it should get the loan automatically. I think I should commend this approach of the Finance Minister.

Thirdly, Madam, while giving loans, there have been procedural delays and I think this fact has been taken into consideration already by the Finance Minister. There have been a lot of procedural delays and corruption too. Corruption is a big factor in the loan operations. So, this has got to be taken into account by the Finance Minister and steps have got to be taken to see that corruption is at least brought to the minimum, if not eradicated altogether. And, Madam, procedure is a big bottleneck and

procedures cause delays in sanctioning loans and give opportunities to the officials to take money, to take large amounts of money. (*Time Bell rings*). This has got to be corrected. I think a further probe by the Finance Minister is called for to see that the procedures in granting loans are simplified drastically.

Madam, the Finance Minister talked about the balanced development of the regions. I like it. These financing institutions should have a responsibility to see that there is a balanced growth, there is a balanced industrial growth, in this country. But, unfortunately, we have been only saying this and it is only on the paper. There is no balanced growth or balanced development. The backward areas remain backward and the people from the backward classes also do not have any access to loans from these financing institutions. Therefore, extra care is necessary and vigilance has to be maintained to see that these State Finance Corporations play really a useful role and they become the real instruments of balanced industrial growth in this country. Till today, Madam, the story has been different. Some people have got the benefit while others have been denied and this sort of a thing has to be stopped and these institutions should become the real instruments and catalysts of balanced industrial growth in this country.

Lastly, I would like the small-scale sector to get a lot of help from these institutions, not only loans but also technical guidance and advisory help. I would like the Finance Minister to consider whether advisory committees can be set up as a part of this set-up to assist these financing institutions in various matters, technical and otherwise. These advisory committees can have financial experts, technical experts, economists, public men and the like.

I hope and trust that this Bill will be an improvement on the original Bill and will give better scope to serve the entrepreneurs, the small men, the middle class men and backward classes. I hope and trust that the operations of these financial corporations will increase further and whatever evils have been there, the drawbacks, the corruption, the inefficiency and other malpractices which are there, are rooted out.

Thank you, Madam.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदया, सरकार ने जो स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन बिल पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो इस बिल में संशोधन प्रस्तावित किये हैं वे बड़े सराहनीय हैं और इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशंस के कामों में गतिशीलता आएगी। 1951 में स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन एक्ट पास हुआ है। इस स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशंस के उद्देश्य क्या है। हमारे इंडस्ट्रीयल पोलिसी रेजोल्यूशन के अन्तर्गत हमारे देश में जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं या जो हमारे मीडियम उद्योग हैं उनके माध्यम से देश का औद्योगीकरण करना, देश में जो लाखों लाख बेकार लोग हैं उनकी शक्ति का इस्तेमाल ठीक ढंग से करना जिससे देश विकास के मार्ग पर आगे चल सके। यदि स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशंस ने ठीक ढंग से काम किया होता तो आज देश में एक जो संकट दिखाई देता है वह न दिखाई देता। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है एक बार मैं गुजरात के दौरे पर गया था। गुजरात में स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन ने इतना अच्छा काम किया था मैं समझता हूं कि आज भी गुजरात हिन्दुस्तान के औद्योगिक नक्शे पर सर्वप्रथम स्थान पर होगा। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज या मीडियम साइज की इंडस्ट्रीज को किस तरह से स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशंस ने सहयोग दिया है और किस तरह से राज्य सरकार ने उसकी मोनिटेरिंग की है और किस तरह से सबने मिल कर

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

प्रदेश का विकास किया है जिसके कारण बेकारी की समस्या का काफी हल हुआ है और औद्योगीकरण की स्थिति में भी गुजरात ने विकास किया है। वित्त मंत्री जी, जिनको इन सब की जानकारी है और जो इनमें अमेंडमेंट लाए हैं वह भी बड़ी सराहनीय है। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे ऐसे उपाय करें कि स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशंस के माध्यम से देश में लघु उद्योग स्थापित हों वे सही स्थापित हों और जो पैसा स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशंस दें उसके माध्यम से प्रदेश का औद्योगीकरण हो। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आया हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश में स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन के काम को भी मैंने देखा है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन से जो लोन लिये जाते हैं उसको दूसरे कामों में डाइवर्ट कर दिया जाता है। आप इसकी जानकारी खुद कर लें। मैंने स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन से कर्ज लिया 8 लाख रुपये मैंने उससे अपनी कोल की बिल्टी छुड़ा ली और उसको दूसरे कामों में डाइवर्ट कर दिया जिस काम के लिए मैंने कर्ज लिया उसमें खर्च नहीं किया। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन का काम इतने वैज्ञानिक ढंग से किया जाना चाहिये कि लोगों के लिए यह इनसेंटिव पैदा करें केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें चाहती है कि इस देश में बड़े-बड़े इंजीनियर है, उद्योग में रुचि रखने वाले एक्सपर्ट है, इंजीनियर्स हैं वे अपने यहां छोटे उद्योग खोलें केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें उनको पैसा देने के लिए तैयार हैं। एक ऐसा कन्जेनियल एटमोस्फियर बनाया जाये कि देश में जो लाखों इंजीनियर या बेकार घूम रहे हैं बहुत से लोग जो उद्योग लगाना चाहते हैं वे इस पैसे का इस्तेमाल ठीक ढंग से करें। तो जहां एक तरफ हम स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को, मीडियम साइज इंडस्ट्रीज को बनायेंगे उससे एक तरफ देश में दौलत का इजाफा होगा और दूसरी तरफ लाखों लोग जो बेकार घूम रहे है वे भी उन प्राइवेट कम्पनियों या फैक्ट्रियों में काम करेंगे और बेकारी की समस्या का हल होगा।

दूसरा निवेदन करना है कि केन्द्र सरकार को स्टेट फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन के माध्यम से यह करना चाहिए कि स्टेट फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन उन्हीं उद्योगों के लिए लाइसेंस देगी जो सामान हम बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज में पैदा नहीं करते है यानी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, मीडियम साइज इंडस्ट्रीज और हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज दे शुड बी कम्प्लीमेंटरी एण्ड सप्लीमेंटरी टु इच अदर। यानी अगर हम बल्ब के लिए किसी को लाइसेंस दें कि आप बल्ब बनाइये और उसको मल्टी नेशनल इंडस्ट्रीज बना रही हैं, हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज भी बना रही है, फिर काटेज इंडस्ट्री को पैसा दे दें कि इसको बनाइये तो काटेज इंडस्ट्री में जो पैसा खर्च होगा उसमे उसकी ज्यादा कास्ट पड़ेगी, हैवी इंडस्ट्री में कम लागत का सामान पैदा होगा। अतः स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री सिक हो जायेगी, बड़ी इंडस्ट्री के माल के सामने उसका माल बाजार में टिक नहीं सकता। इसलिए होना यह चाहिए कि जो बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनमें जिन सामानों को हम पैदा करते है उन सामनों का लाइसेंस हम स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में या मीडियम साइज इंडस्ट्रीज में नहीं देंगे। आज 90 परसेंट स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज सिक क्यों पड़ती है, क्यो सिक है, सिकनेस का कारण क्या है? कारण यह है जैसे मैं एक उदाहरण दूं। अब स्माल स्केल के अंतर्गत निरमा का प्रोडक्शन होता है, हाथ से उसका उत्पादन होता है, सफाई का एक छोटा सा निरमा पाउडर है ... (व्यवधान)....

एक माननीय सदस्य : 40 करोड़ का टर्न ओवर है।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : जितने का टर्न ओवर हो लेकिन उसमें मजदूर ज्यादा काम करते है मशीन से या पावर से उतना काम नहीं होता है जितना कि हाथ से होता है लेकिन उसके मुकाबले में जो सर्फ है उसमें दूसरे सेक्टर से काम होता है। तो निरमा कभी भी सर्फ के मुकाबले में टिक नहीं सकता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि बल्ब प्रोडक्शन जो बिजली जलाने के काम आता है वह मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनी

पैदा करे, हैवी इंडस्ट्री पैदा करे और उसी का लाइसेंस मान लीजिए आपको दे दिया कि आप इसको स्माल स्केल मे काटेज इंडस्ट्री में तयार करें तो जो क टेज का इंडस्ट्री वल्व पैदा होगा उसकी कास्ट ज्यादा होगी और जो मल्टी नेशन ल कम्पनी या हैवी इंडस्ट्री तैयार करेगी उसकी कास्ट कम होगी तो ज्यादा कास्ट वाला काटेज इंडस्ट्री का सामान कम कास्ट वाली हैवी इंडस्ट्री के सामने मारकेट में खत्म हो जायगा वह काटेज इंडस्ट्री सिक हो जायेगी। इसलिए सरकार को प्रयास करना चाहिए कि अमुक सामान के लिए स्माल स्केल या मीडियम साइज इंडस्ट्री को कर्ज देंगे अर्थात् उस सामान के लिए जो हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज में पैदा नहीं हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी सरकार की जो औद्योगिक नीति रही है उसका भी यही उद्देश्य रहा है।

दूसरा निवेदन यह करना है आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कि स्टेट कारपोरेशन के माध्यम से स्माल स्केल या मीडियम साइज इंडस्ट्रीज को एक्सपोर्ट ओरियंटेड गुड्स पैदा करने के लिए कर्ज दिया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि दुनिया के बाजार में आज हिन्दुस्तान के हैण्ड मेड सामानों की माग ज्यादा है क्योंकि योरोप, अमेरिका मे जितना भी सामान पदा होता है वह सब मशीनों से पैदा होता है, हैण्ड मेड सामान नहीं होता है। आज हमारे देश के खादी से बने या हैण्डलूम के बने हुए प्रोडक्ट्स की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में ज्यादा मांग है क्योंकि योरोप के मुल्को मे लोगों को हाथ के बने हुए कपड़े मिलते ही नहीं हैं। उनको एक क्रेज होता है हाथ के बने हुए कपडे पहनने का या ऐसा सामान रखने का क्रेज है क्योंकि वहां लेबर चीप नहीं है वहां सब काम मशीन से होता है। इसलिए अगर हिन्दुस्तान में काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज या स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में उस प्रोडक्ट्स को बनाया जाये जिस प्रोडक्ट की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मारकेट मे ज्यादा मांग है तो हम एक तरफ अपने मुल्क में काटेज और मीडियम साइज इंडस्ट्री को इन्करेजमेंट देंगे। और दूसरी तरफ इंटरनेशनल मार्केट मे हैंड-मेड चीजों को बेच कर के हम फारेन एक्सचेंज भी भारी मात्रा में प्राप्त करेंगे।

1 P.M.

इसलिए सरकार को यह नियम बनाना चाहिए कि स्टेट फाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन को एक वायबल कारपोरेशन बनाने के लिए, जिसके माध्यम से हम प्राइवेट सैक्टर में, मीडियम सक्टर में, स्माल स्केल सैक्टर में, काटेज इन्डस्ट्रीज में ऐसे उत्पादन को करें, जिस उत्पादन से जहां एक तरफ बेकारी की समस्या का भी हल होता है, उन्ही सामानों को हम एक्सपोर्ट ओरिएंटेड गुड्स बना कर इंटरनेशनल बाजार में बेचें जिससे कि हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज का भी मुनाफा हो क्योंकि जो हिन्दुस्तान में टक्सटाइल प्रोडक्ट्स या जो हम मशीन मे सामान बनाते है, वह मशीन के बने हुए सामान इटरनेशनल बाजार में उन देशो के मशीन से बने हुए सामानों के मुकाबले उतनी क्वालटी के नहीं होते जिस क्वालटी के इंग्लैंड या अमरीका के मोफिस्टिकटेड इण्डस्ट्री में पैदा होते है। तो हिन्दुस्तान के कारखानों में जो बने हुए माल हैं, वह इंटरनेशनल बाजार के अन्दर उस माल के मकाबले में क्वालटी मे इनफीरियर होते हैं। इसलिए हम उन्हें वहां बेच भी नहीं पाते और न इंटरनेशनल बाजार मे काफी पैसे कमा पाते हैं।

इसलिए हमें स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन के माध्यम से उन उद्योगों का बढ़ावा करना चाहिए जिन उद्योगो के माल को हम विदेश में भी बेच सकते है और जिनका प्रोडक्शन हम अपने यहां हैवी इण्डस्ट्री सैक्टर में नही करते हैं।

मुझे विश्वास है कि आप जैसे वित्त मंत्री के आने से जो हमारी स्टेट फाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन हैं, उनका फंक्शनिग इफक्टिव होगा। आप जानते है कि आज स्टेट फाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन का चयरमन—(समय की घंटी) ऐसे व्यक्ति को बनाया जाना चाहिए जो व्यक्ति उसके कामों में दिलचस्पी लेता हो, जिसको रुचि हो कि हम चेयरमैन है, तो हम अपने प्रदेश का, अपने पैसे का इस्तेमाल हम करेंगे जिससे कि हमारे मुल्क का औद्योगिकरण हो।

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

मुझे आपको बधाई देनी है कि जो आपने स्टेट फाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन की फाइनेंशल पावर्ज का बढ़ा दिया है, करीब एक सौ करोड़ रुपया यह रख सकती है। यह भी एक बड़ा सराहनीय कदम है और आपने स्टेट फाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन (अमेंडमेंट) में जो भी सुधार किये है, उनका हम स्वागत करते हैं।

"The Financial Corporation shall have the right to acquire, by transfer or assignment, the rights and interests of any such financial institution as may be notified by the Central Government (including any other rights incidental thereto) in relation to any loan or advance granted or any amount recoverable by such institution, either in whole or in part, by the execution or issue of any instrument or by the transfer of any instrument by endorsement or in any other manner."

आपने जो रिकवरी के लिए भी यह अमेंडमेंट लाया है, यह भी एक बड़ा सराहनीय कदम है। (समय की घंटी) आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे दो मिनट का समय दीजिए, मैं उसमें खत्म कर दूंगा।

उपसभापति: मैंने शुरू में ही कह दिया था कि समय कम है, इसलिए आपको लंच आवर में से समय दे रहे हैं। कृपया अब आप कनक्लूड कर दीजिए।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय: आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं तो चाहता था कि कोई हम्प्री हैंसिव बिल ले आते कि स्टेट फाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन बड़े इफैक्टिव इंस्ट्रूमेंट होते अपने बैकवर्ड एरियाज में या अपने इलाके में, लेकिन जो इसके बावजूद भी आप अमेंडमेंट्स लाये हैं, सभी अमेंडमेंट्स इस बिल में बहुत मजबूती लायेंगे और इफैक्टिवनैस लायेंगे और हमें विश्वास है कि बैकवर्ड एरिया, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश का स्टेट फाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन इस बिल के बनने के बाद एक इफैक्टिव इंस्ट्रूमेंट बनेगा, और हमारे विकास की गति को तेज करेगा।

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदया, स्टेट फाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन इसीलिए बनाये गये हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में जो औद्योगिकरण हो रहा है, उस औद्योगिकरण को हम काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज और स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के माध्यम से इसको एक्सपेंड करें जिससे कि इम्प्लायमेंट जनरेशन भी हो और प्रोडक्टिविटी और प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़े। इसीलिए छोटे लोगों को मदद देने की गरज से स्टेट फाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन का निर्माण किया गया है।

अब मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी स्टेटमेंट आफ 1980 की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं —

"The Industrial policy of the Government of India was restated by Shri Charanjit Chanana, Minister of State for Industry in July, 1980. The announcement emphasized the commitment of the Government to rapid and balanced industrialisation of country with a view to benefiting the common man in the shape of increasing availability of goods at fair prices, larger employment and higher per capita income."

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude within one minute.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: The socio-economic objectives of the industrial policy are: optimum utilisation of installed capacity; maximising production and achieving higher productivity; higher employment generation

आदरणीय उप सभापति महोदया, वित्त मंत्री जी से मेरा यही निवेदन है कि स्टेट फाइनेंशल कार्पोरेशन्स के जो चेयरमैन्ज आप बनाते हैं वे, चाहे पोलिटीशियन बनें या ब्यूरोक्रैट बनें लेकिन वे कंमिटेड होने चाहिएं, जिनके मन में अपने प्रदेश का विकास करने की दृढ़ इच्छा-शक्ति हो और जो रुपया आप देते हैं उसकी मोनिटरिंग होनी चाहिए। जो रुपया उन्हें दिया गया है उसका इस्तेमाल ठीक ढंग से हो रहा है या नहीं, यह देखना चाहिए। मैं आप की

बताना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कार्पोरेशन के माध्यम से 50 परसेंट रुपया उसका जो लोग लेते है वह बिल्कुल उन कामों में इस्तेमाल नहीं करते है जिन कामों के लिए वह रुपया दिया जाता है। परिणामस्वरूप वह इण्डस्ट्री सिक हो जाती है। इंडस्ट्री सिक होने के बाद वे लोग गवर्नमेंट के पास कर्जा मुआफ कराने के लिए दौड़-धूप करने लगते हैं। तीसरी बात डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्री सैन्टर आपने बनाए है। उनका काम अवैज्ञानिक है। स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कार्पोरेशन के माध्यम से हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट इण्डस्ट्री सैन्टर का एक मानिटरिंग सैल बनाना चाहिए जिससे कि स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कार्पोरेशन के रुपये का ठीक से इस्तेमाल हो रहा है या नही इसकी वह पूरी निगरानी रखे। क्योंकि स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कार्पोरेशन इंस्टालमेंट्स में रुपया देती है इसलिए पहली इन्स्टालमेंट के बाद वह देखे कि उस रुपये का ठीक से इस्तेमाल हुआ है या नही ? मुझे विश्वास है माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान देंगे तथा इस बिल के माध्यम से जो भी अमेंडमेंट्स इसमें किए गए है वे बड़े सराहनीय हैं और इस काम से आप प्रदेशों के फाइनेंशियल इन्स्टीच्यूशन्ज में ऐसे परिवर्तन करेंगे जिससे कि आपका जो सोशियो-इकोनोमिक पालिसी का उद्देश्य है वह पूरा हो सके। इससे पिछड़े प्रदेशों का विकास होगा और छोटे लोगों को भी इंडस्ट्री में भाग लेने की दिशा में इंसेंटिव मिलेगा और हम इस राष्ट्र को और अधिक मजबूत बना पायेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned for lunch till 2 O' clock.

The House then adjourned for lunch at seven minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at three minutes past two of the clock **The Vice-Chairman (Shrimati Kanak Mukherjee)** in the Chair.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

New oil strike in Cauvery basin in Tamil Nadu

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): Madam Vice-Chairman I am happy to make this statement about significant oil strike in the Cauvery Basin in Tamil Nadu.

Oil and gas have been struck in an exploratory well. Narimanam-1, by deploying ONGC owned rig E-760 which was drilled to 2321 metres. The well is situated in Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu at a distance of about 10 kms South-West of Nagapatinam town and about 11 kms South-South-west of Karaikal and was spudded on 28th March, 1985. Initial flow of 15,400 cubic metres of gas and 200 barrels of oil per day has been observed. Production testing is in progress to ascertain the stabilised low rate.

This is the second hydrocarbon strike in Onland Cauvery Basin in recent months, the first being much smaller one in January, 1985 in Kovilkalappai-1 well about 10 kms. from the present location. These oil strikes in the lower tertiary sediments in the Karaikal-Nagapattinam areas enhance the petroleum potential in this sub-basin and more discoveries can be expected in similar geological conditions in the basin.

Currently, two rigs are drilling in Cauvery onland and one more rig is being added shortly to increase the pace of exploratory drilling.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE): Hon. Members will seek clarifications. Shri Ramakrishnan. Please be brief.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): As I could see, there was spontaneous appreciation of the good news given by the hon. Minister for Petroleum today. I am all the more happy because I come from the State